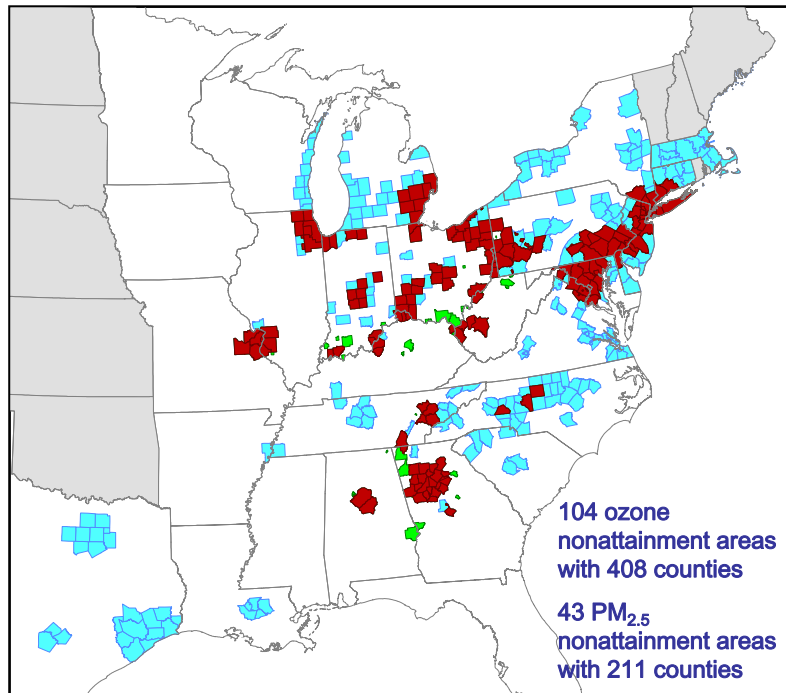


US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

Figure 1: Ozone and Particle Pollution: CAIR, together with other Clean Air Programs, Will Bring Cleaner Air to Areas in the East - 2015

Ozone and Fine Particle Nonattainment Areas (March 2005)



Projected Nonattainment Areas in 2015 after Reductions from CAIR and Existing Clean Air Act Programs

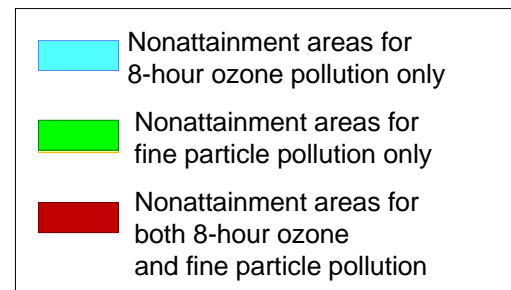
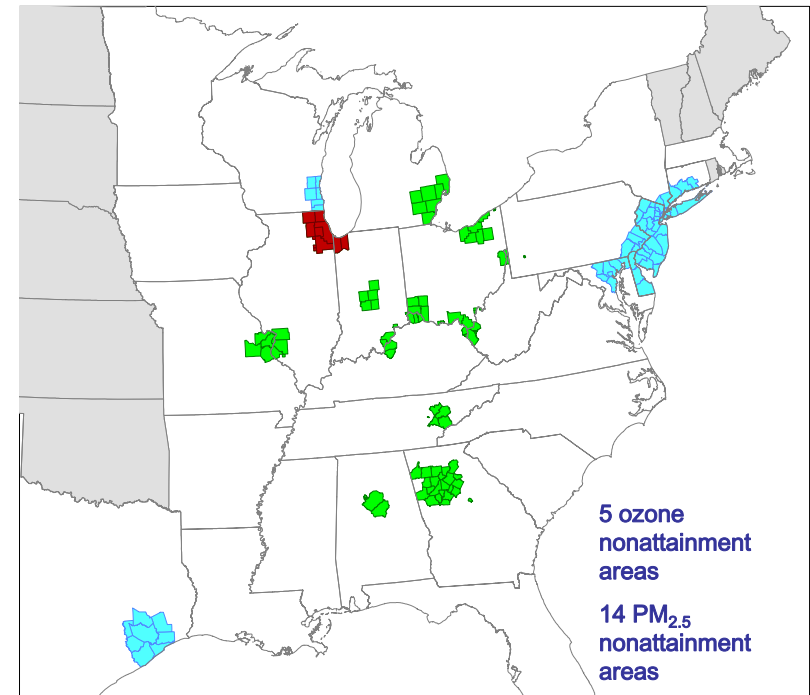
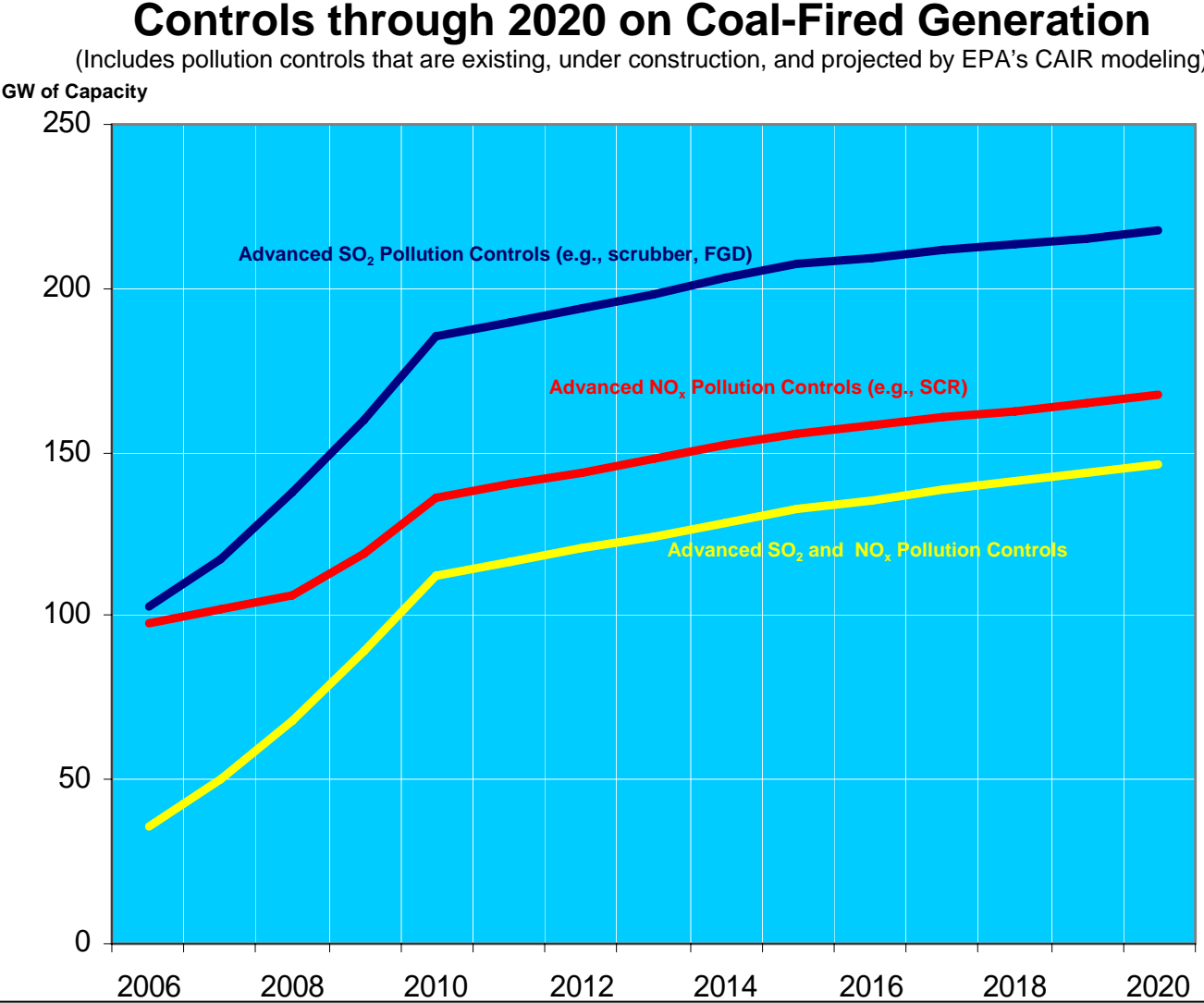
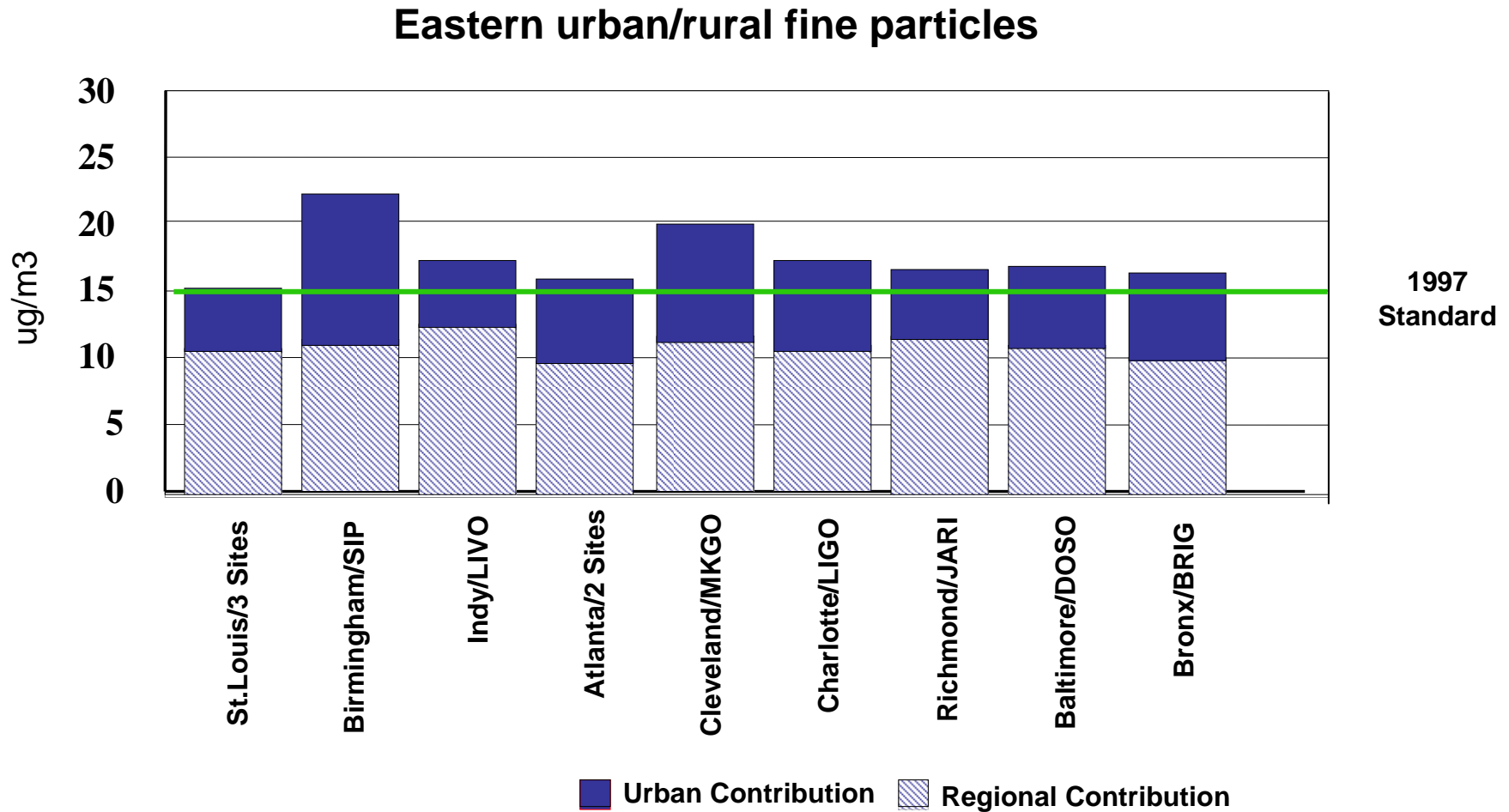


Figure 2: Advanced Pollution Controls for SO₂ and NO_x with CAIR



Advanced controls are required by NSR and New Source Performance Standards for new generating units; the graph does not include the controls on those projected new units. While the vast majority of the control installations reflected in the graph are attributable to CAIR, some are also required in the future under binding NSR settlements or state programs. In addition to the installation of advanced controls, utilities would be using other compliance strategies such as fuel switching to lower sulfur coal and upgrading existing control technologies to provide more emission reductions.

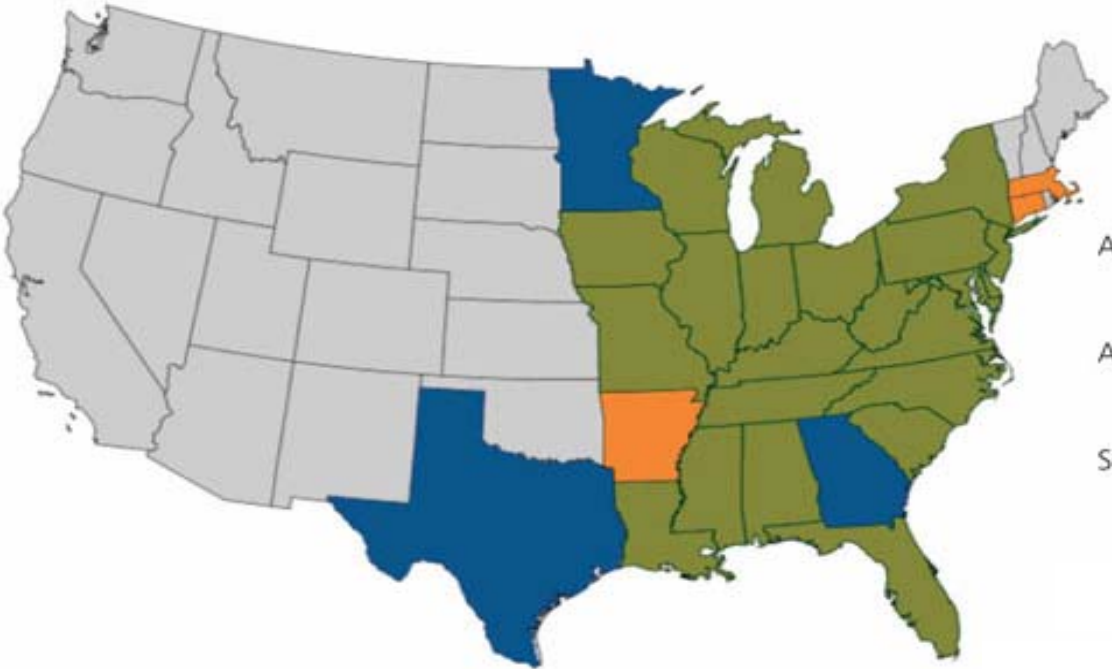
Figure 3: The Transport Factor



12-month average PM2.5 mass from speciation samplers

Reference: 2002 EPA Trends Report http://www.epa.gov/air/airtrends/chem_spec_of_pm2.5_b.pdf

Figure 4: States Covered in the Clean Air Interstate Rule for SO₂ and NO_x and the Region-wide Caps



CAIR Emission Caps*
(million tons)

| | 2009/2010 | 2015 |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------|
| Annual SO ₂ (2010) | 3.7 | 2.6 |
| Annual NO _x (2009) | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Seasonal NO _x (2009) | 0.6 | 0.5 |

*for the affected regions

- States controlled for fine particles (annual SO₂ and NO_x)
- States controlled for ozone (ozone season NO_x)
- States controlled for both fine particles (annual SO₂ and NO_x) and ozone (ozone season NO_x)

Source: EPA, 2007



Figure 5: CAIR Health and Environmental Benefits: Benefits over 25 Times Greater than Costs

| Annual Health and Welfare Benefits and Costs of CAIR* | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Health Related Incidences Avoided (PM2.5,Ozone) | 2010 | 2015 |
| Premature deaths avoided | 13,000 | 17,000 |
| Non-fatal heart attacks avoided | 17,000 | 22,000 |
| Hospital admissions/ER visits avoided | 19,000 | 27,000 |
| Work loss days | 1.4 million | 1.7 million |
| School absence days | 180,000 | 510,000 |
| Monetary Value of Total Health Benefits (Billion 1999\$) | \$62.6-\$73.3 | \$86.3-\$101 |
| Monetary Value of Visibility Improvements | More than \$1 billion | Almost \$2 billion |
| Annual Costs of CAIR Implementation (Billion 1999\$) | \$2.36 | \$3.57 |

- Additional non-monetizable health, environmental benefits, and changes in risk include:
 - Decreases in sulfur deposition (resulting in reduced acidification of surface waters and damage to forest ecosystems and soils)
 - Decreases in nitrogen deposition (resulting in reduced acidification of surface waters, damage to forest ecosystems and soils, and coastal eutrophication)
 - Exposure to mercury through eating fish containing mercury
 - Decreases in ozone-related damage to agriculture
- CAIR implementation beyond 2015 leads to higher annual benefits and costs

*Note: The annual health and welfare benefits and costs shown for 2010 and 2015 were taken from the Clean Air Interstate Rule Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) published in March of 2005 (<http://www.epa.gov/cair/pdfs/finaltech08.pdf>).